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one could exactly reproduce the color triangle described, though the author's generous offer of samples of colored paper with coefficients of saturation determined, might for the present supply this defect.

E. C. S.

Eine neue Theorie der Lichtempfindungen. CHRISTINE LADD FRANKLIN. *Zeitschrift für Psychologie*, IV. 1892, 211-221. This paper is a full statement of matter presented in abstract at the International Congress of Experimental Psychology in London, 1892. The author's abstract will be found in the Proceedings of the Congress, pages 103-108, also in the *Johns Hopkins University Circulars*, June, 1893, and in *Science*, July 14, 1893.

On Theories of Light Sensation. CHRISTINE LADD FRANKLIN. *Mind*, Ser. 2, II. 1893, 473-489.

To propose a new theory for matters so long and carefully studied as those of physiological optics is a considerable feat, but one that Mrs. Franklin has accomplished with such success as to receive friendly notice in the address of the president of the British Association (*Nature*, Sept. 14, 1893, p. 469). The author's own abstracts are so accessible that no summary of her theory need be given here. Suffice it to say that, like all the better modern theories, it has been given a photochemical form. Two visual substances are assumed in the retina, one whose decomposition yields the stimulus for white (sensations of the black-gray-white series) and another whose decomposition is different for different kinds of light, giving by partial decomposition the stimuli for red, green and blue, and by complete decomposition the same decomposition-product as the first visual substance, and thus also the white sensation. How the theory fits with various classes of facts is set forth in the original, together with the chief difficulties in the current theories of Helmholtz and Hering. The theory most resembling this of Mrs. Franklin's is that of Donders, by whose this was in a measure suggested. Completeness is too much to expect in an account that the author herself regards as tentative, and some gaps may have been purposely left to be filled hereafter. Something certainly should be said with reference to black, and the explanation of simultaneous contrast will need radical revision.¹ A great advantage of the theory is that it makes the phenomenon of complementary colors a matter of retinal chemistry, instead of a matter of mingled sensations or of opposing anabolic and katabolic processes. Its assumption of three primary colors enables it also to avoid the difficulties that color-blindness offers to four-color theories.

E. C. S.

Grundzüge der Physiologischen Psychologie. WILHELM WUNDT. Vierte umgearbeitete Auflage. Engelmann, Leipzig, 1893. Two vols., pp. xvi. 600, and xii. 684.

In this fourth edition, Wundt's standard work has received a general revision and an increase of nearly 180 pages, of which two-thirds is in the second volume. The main changes specified by the author, aside from such as were needed to bring the work abreast of present information, have been in the way of greater explicitness in the description of psycho-physiological methods and apparatus, and many new cuts of apparatus have been added. These changes will make the work more necessary than ever to the many laboratories now getting under way. The value and convenience of the

¹The reviewer understands that this matter has already received the author's attention.